

## VICTORY FOR CHASE

## Court-martial of the Accused Army Captain Ends.

## CONDUCTED HIS OWN CASE

Made Strong Impression on Brother Officers Sitting in Judgment on His Alleged Insubordination—Decision of Court Is Sent to War Department for Announcement.

New York, Dec. 18.—The trial by court-martial of Capt. Arthur W. Chase, of the One Hundred and Third Company, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., was brought to a close this afternoon.

There was only one session of the court in the army building, starting early in the morning. Capt. Chase and Lieut. Col. Deems as witnesses were heard. Then the members proceeded to listen to the summing up on both sides. After that the court was closed, and for one hour and forty-five minutes the court considered the points brought up in regard to the charges of insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer.

At just about 4 o'clock the judge advocate, Capt. William T. Johnston, Fifteenth Cavalry, was summoned into court to hear the decision, and the court-martial was adjourned. The decision in the matter cannot be announced before the findings have been submitted through the proper channels to the War Department at Washington. Later on it is expected an announcement will be made from Governors Island.

## Court Favored Chase.

It is generally believed that the court was favorable to Capt. Chase, who conducted his own case and was put to considerable extra trouble by having to spend his time getting up his side of the case and in reviewing testimony even when the hearing was not on.

The case has been going on since last Thursday. Capt. Chase, in summing up, did not make a very special point about the talks that he had with his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Deems, about the action of the latter in having officers brought to court-martial at other posts. It had been expected that this might be made a sensational part of the speech.

In summing up, he paid some attention to the fact that Lieut. Col. Deems, about the post adjutant, as confidential man to the commanding officer, had pointed out to his superior the circumstances in which Capt. Chase was placed by various and conflicting orders. Capt. Chase might have been spared some trouble.

## Wrong in His Attitude.

Capt. Johnston's brief address to the court made it clear that in the belief of the judge advocate Capt. Chase was wrong in his attitude toward Capt. A. D. Raymond, with whom he had had a disagreement on October 14, and of whose conduct Capt. Chase had complained in a letter to the commanding officer.

Capt. Johnston brought out by reading parts of the evidence that Capt. Chase was informed that he was in command over Capt. Raymond's battery at the time, and, therefore, if any apology should have been made, it might be expected most naturally to come from Capt. Chase.

Capt. Chase, who is forty-one years old, was appointed to the Military Academy from Iowa. He was appointed in 1888, and was graduated from the Artillery School in 1886. He had served in Cuba and the Philippines, and was made a captain on May 8, 1891. There is no likelihood of his dismissal.

## YOUNG BROWN CENSURED.

## His Resignation Is Permitted by the Automobile Club.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18.—The Automobile Club of Maryland, which met at 12 West Mount Royal avenue last night, passed a resolution censuring Frank Brown, Jr., for his conduct at the time his automobile struck and killed James Grinnell (colored) early on Thanksgiving morning. The meeting had been called for an investigation, but Mr. Brown's resignation, which was tendered on Monday, was accepted. He could not, therefore, be investigated by a club of which he was no longer a member. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Automobile Club of Maryland severely censure said Frank S. R. Brown for conduct which is designated as cowardly and brutal, and is looked upon with abhorrence by members of the club, and because of a defect in the by-laws his resignation be permitted without approval."

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## How to Get Rid of Fat.

A Remarkable Discovery That Can Reduce Fat Harmlessly at the Rate of a Pound a Day.

Send for a Free Trial Box. It May Save Your Life.

A quick, harmless reducer of fat, called Rengo, has come into popular use, which fat reduces by any method or treatment heretofore used.

Rengo is perfectly harmless, pleasant to take, and it is chewed like candy. It attacks abnormal tissue with unerring accuracy, and causes a gradual, harmless, but effective reduction in weight, and without leaving wrinkles, which are nearly always present after taking drugs and other dangerous materials commonly called "anti-fats."

There is nothing "just as good" as Rengo. For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per full-sized box, or by mail prepaid by the Rengo Co., 322 Rengo Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

The company will gladly send you a trial package free by mail, if you will write them direct to Detroit; no free packages at drug stores. For sale and recommended in Washington by H. Evans, 324 P. St. N.W.; Atlee's Drug Store, 1229 Penn. ave. N.W.; People's Drug Store, 824 Seventh St.

Death from "Fatty Heart" Comes at the Most Unexpected Moment.

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## WANT NEW GAME LAW.

## Allegany County Sportsmen and Farmers Frame Measure.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Cumberland, Md., Dec. 18.—The coming session of the Maryland legislature will be asked to make important changes in the game laws for Allegany County.

The present laws, enacted in 1896, are very unsatisfactory to the hunters and farmers, and many of them showed their displeasure by voting against members of the last house, who were candidates for re-election at the Republican primaries, or candidates for re-election at the general election.

The hunters are especially displeased with the woodcock law. Now, woodcock shooting is permissible only during the month of November. It is expected that the hunters will ask that the season open July 1, and not close till the following January 1.

It is claimed that under the present law there is practically no woodcock shooting, as the birds have migrated to the South before the time of the opening of the season.

For other game, such as rabbits, quail, etc., an open season from November 1 to January 1 will be asked. Now there is but one month of shooting—November. This does not suit the farmers, who are generally busy in November, but have time in December for shooting.

The sportsmen will meet and draw up a bill which they will ask the Allegany delegation to urge.

The deer season in Allegany County does not close till January 1.

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## NEWS OF ALEXANDRIA

## Fire Destroys Frame Tenement in St. Asaph Street.

## JULIAN T. RAWLETT ELECTED

Chosen as Policeman to Fill Place Made Vacant by Death of William E. Lyles—Charlottesville and Rapidan Railroad Company Stockholders Hold Meeting to Elect Officers.

## WASHINGTON HERALD BUREAU.

Alexandria, Va., Dec. 18.—The two-story frame tenement house, owned and occupied by Nettie Washington, colored, 721 North St. Asaph street, was gutted by fire at 8:15 o'clock to-night. The house, together with most of its contents, was destroyed.

The fire is supposed to have started in a room on the second floor of the house during the absence of the occupants. An overheated stove is supposed to have been responsible for the blaze. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

While returning from the fire "Yankee," one of a pair of horses drawing the Reclamation engine, dropped dead at the corner of Washington and Oranock streets. The engine had to be conveyed to the company's house by the horses of the Columbia engine.

## Rawlett Becomes Policeman.

A protracted meeting of the board of police commissioners was held to-night in the office of City Auditor E. F. Price. Julian T. Rawlett was elected a member of the police force to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Policeman William E. Lyles.

Following his election, Mr. Rawlett was called before the board and duly sworn in by Mayor Paff. He will furnish bond to-morrow, after which he will assume his duties on the force.

## Railroad Officers Chosen.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Charlottesville and Rapidan Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, the following directors were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: A. B. Andrews, Julian T. Burke, Edward L. Daingerfield, W. E. Manor, John B. Moon, L. W. Reid, and Thomas P. Wallace.

Officers elected by the directors were as follows: A. B. Andrews, president; R. D. Lankford, secretary; H. C. Ansley, treasurer; A. H. Plant, auditor.

Edward Dunn, eighty-two years old, died this morning at his home, 1021 Cameron street, after a long illness. He is survived by several children. His remains will be shipped to Baltimore Friday for burial.

Interesting addresses were delivered to-night in the Young People's Building by Rev. H. M. Canter, of Woodstock, Va., and Rev. C. D. Harris, of Baltimore, Md. They marked the fourth day's exercises in connection with the opening of this building. The services were under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society, the Woman's Home Mission Society, and the Personage Aid Society.

A thief entered the residence of Mrs. W. A. Clark, 1206 Wilkes street, about 1:30 o'clock this morning, and stole a black serge coat and a pair of trousers. The robber left a pair of shoes in the house, which are badly cut. This is the only clue which the police have to work on.

Frank Gaines, who resides at 209 South Patrick street, has reported to the police that his house was entered last night by a thief, who secured \$75 in silver money.

R. E. Morris, chief of police of Danville, Va., to-night conveyed to city L. P. Hazel, who it is alleged, regrettably "skipped" a bond in the sum of \$500. Hazel, it is stated, is charged with operating a gambling table.

Funeral services for Miss Helen Crawford will be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning at the late home, 415 North St. Asaph street. Rev. C. D. Bulla, pastor of the Baptist Church, will officiate.

## A PRETTY DRESSING SACK.

One of the convenient little garments that may be developed with equal acceptability in silk, wool, or lingerie fabric is shown in this illustration, and will be welcomed by the woman who likes to have her breakfast sack free from all suggestion of untidiness. The square yoke insures snug fitting at the shoulders, while the tucks in front and back are so arranged as to provide comfortable fullness over the bust and a trim appearance at the back. If desired, the sack may be worn in the loose effect shown in the smaller sketch, while there is a choice of high or round neck and of

full length or shorter sleeves. Of materials there are many that would lend themselves well to this pretty style of modelling, wool batiste, French challis, cashmere or one of the soft silks being most appropriate. To make the sack in the medium size requires three yards of 26-inch goods.

Seven sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure. The pattern of this may be obtained by enclosing 10 cents in stamps and addressing Pattern Department, The Washington Herald, 734 Fifteenth street northwest, giving number (2724) and size wanted.

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the M. E. Church South, will officiate. The interment will be made at Lorton Valley, Fairfax County, Va.

Funeral services for James Dodd were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Deane's undertaking establishment. Rev. Dr. W. F. Fisher, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated.

## LYNCHBURG TO BE THIRD CITY

## Campbell County Officials Will Not Appeal from Judge's Decision.

Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 18.—The board of supervisors of Campbell County to-day decided not to make an effort to appeal from Judge Anderson's recent order, by which the city is to be enlarged on January 1.

The decree will now become effective without further opposition, making Lynchburg the third city, in population, in Virginia.

## NEPHEW FOR SECRETARY.

## Judge Crothers Expected to Make Announcement.

Elkton, Md., Dec. 18.—It is understood that Judge Crothers will name his nephew, Emerson Crothers, as his private secretary. He was asked to-day if he had determined upon his secretary of state, the only appointee whose name had been announced at the latest in-auguration day.

"I have not," said Judge Crothers, "made known the secretary of state, and I am not yet ready to do so. I have a pretty good idea who it will be."

## BRIDE TRAVELS 16,000 MILES

## New Zealand Girl Comes to New York to Wed.

Miss Eleanor Martin marries Harold Gorgeson—They Met in Antipodes.

New York, Dec. 18.—After traveling two-thirds of the way around the world, Miss Eleanor Martin, of New Zealand, has ended a most unusual romance by marrying the man whom she journeyed 16,000 miles to meet. The bridegroom was Harold Gorgeson, of Troy, N. Y., whom she met while he was seeking health in the antipodes.

Miss Martin, like her mother, was born in New Zealand, but both have given up their native land for the sake of Mr. Gorgeson.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. Percy Stickney Grant at the Church of the Ascension. The bride wore white crepe de chine with her mother's lace wedding veil. There was no wedding party outside of the immediate family.

The wedding dinner was given by Mrs. L. Martin, the mother of the bride, in the Pompadour dining-room of the Prince George Hotel, on Twenty-ninth street. The bride and groom will spend their honeymoon in their new home in Troy, where Mr. Gorgeson is director of the musical conservatory.

After spending the holidays with the bride couple Mrs. Martin will go to England to live.

## SHIPS TO STAY AT ACADEMY.

## Navy Department Decides to Keep Vessels There for Midshipmen.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 18.—The Navy Department has determined that the squadron of war ships attached to the Naval Academy shall be retained at Annapolis permanently for the practical instruction of the midshipmen and the annual summer cruises.

Preparations are now being made to fit out the ships for the next cruise, which begins in June, and incidentally provide accommodations for more midshipmen aboard each of the vessels.

In connection with this announcement, it has also been decided to add the old frigate Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship at the battle of Mobile Bay, to the summer cruising squadron. The Hartford is a wooden vessel.

## Aged Miller Dies of Injuries.

Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 18.—John S. Lehman, the aged miller, who was badly injured last Saturday while superintending some work at his mills along the Falling Springs, died this afternoon, aged seventy-eight years.

Funeral services for Miss Helen Crawford will be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning at the late home, 415 North St. Asaph street. Rev. C. D. Bulla, pastor of the Baptist Church, will officiate.

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## WHAT CAUSES PANICS?

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The question "What causes the panic?" finds almost as many different answers as there are persons who undertake to respond. Such answers are almost invariably affected by environment, by interest, by political preference or by the moods of human nature. But even with these things left out there is the widest difference of opinion as to what is the actual underlying cause of the financial stringency from which the country is just now recovering. An examination of the replies given to this same question in other times may shed some light on the subject.

Financial panics are of more or less periodic recurrence. For nearly two centuries the financial world has experienced upheavals at periods of approximately ten years apart. In the United States financial panics of more or less severity have been experienced in the years 1812, 1818, 1825, 1837-9, 1847, 1857, 1873, 1884, 1890, 1893, 1903, and 1907. The very severe panics were those of 1857, 1873, 1893, and 1907. Panics appear to prefer years ending in 3 or 7. The general period of ten years between panics is usually to be observed, and when there is a shorter period, as between 1890 and 1893, it is generally found that financial unrest really continued all through the brief period.

The theory of the periodicity of panics has been discussed in many ways by many writers. Walter Stanley Jevons attributes financial panics to spots on the sun. He supports the theory held by some astronomers that the period of the maximum of sun spot activity is about ten and three-fourths years. He undertakes to prove that when Old Sol's face is covered with an unusual number of those mysterious spots that the people lose confidence in financial conditions and panics follow. Before the civil war the sun spot activity and the periods of panic coincided with remarkable regularity. The war caused panics which were not on the sun's schedule. But even since the war the sun spot theory has found some remarkable coincidences which tend to support it. The year 1907 is one of these.

Few persons would accept the sun spot theory, yet many financial experts think it quite as reasonable as a theory presented by a financial expert of some other school of faith. The tendency of panics to recur at approximately regular intervals cannot be denied. The reasons for this periodicity, and the laws which govern the recurrence of panics, if there are such laws, has not yet been clearly explained.

"What caused the panic?" Democrats said: "It is because of the wicked McKinley bill, which was passed in 1890. It has ruined us from the first. We have elected a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress now, and we will repeal the McKinley tariff and everybody will be happy." Republicans said: "The success of the Democrats in the Congressional elections of 1890 and the general elections of 1892 has destroyed confidence in the integrity of American institutions, and has led the sacred doctrine of a protective tariff open to danger of violation at the hands of the wicked freed-traders. This lack of confidence caused the panic."

Other Democrats and Republicans said—the two great parties had not then lined up as between silver and gold—"it is because we have too much silver money. Cheap money is driving our gold away, and that is the cause of the panic." Still other Republicans and Democrats said: "What we need is more money, and the fact that we have closed the mints to silver, and have cast off the 'dollar of our fathers' has brought us to woe and ruin. Open the mints to silver and the cause of the panic will be removed."

Others, forgetting their partisan affiliations or their metallic preferences, explained it all by pointing to the successive failures of crops. But this did not explain why farm products should be going down in price in spite of the fact that the supply was smaller. Still others explained the panic by going into the detailed intricacies of our currency system, and laying the blame on the financial regulations. That has been fourteen years ago, and it is almost as impossible to find two or three men who will agree on what was the cause of the panic of 1893 as it was then.

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